

FBI

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 036

23 February 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO Views Reagan's 'New Federalism' [20 Feb] B 1

SOVIET UNION

USSR 'Authoritativeness' on Cuba, Angola Scorned C 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 18 Feb]RENMIN RIBAO on New Soviet Ambassador to Japan C 1
[18 Feb]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. 'Praise' of Chon Tu-hwan Condemned D 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 19 Feb]PRC, Japan Sign Coal Mining Agreement 18 Feb D 1
Correction to DPRK Reunification Proposal Item D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further on Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan in Beijing E 1
Message to Son Sann E 1
Sihanouk-Son Sann Talks E 1
Huang Hua-Khieu Samphan Talks E 2
SRV Offer on Kampuchean Withdrawal Assailed E 2
RENMIN RIBAO Article [20 Feb] E 2
Radio Commentator's Views E 3

SOUTH ASIA

Bangladesh President Meets Beijing Delegation F 1
AFP: PRC Willing To Resume Indian Border Talks F 1
PRC Delegation Leaves for Pakistan, Bangladesh F 1
PRC-Pakistan Ties F 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC Standing Committee Session Continues K 1
Leaders Inspect Instruments, Meters Exhibit K 1
Zhao Ziyang 18 Feb Visit K 1
Li Xiannian 16 Feb Visit K 2
Security Official Reports Lower Crime Rate K 2
Foreign Enterprise Income Tax Rules Issued K 3
Industry, Communications Meeting Held in Tianjin K 4
Enterprises To Consolidate K 4
Energy Production Viewed K 5
Education Ministry Outlines 1982 Plans K 6
National Chemical Industry Meeting Ends 17 Feb K 6

Post, Telecommunication Services To Be Expanded	K 7
New Harbor Built for Indochinese Refugees	K 8
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Support for Advanced Elements [16 Feb]	K 8
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary on Advertising Work [18 Feb]	K 10
RENMIN RIBAO on Young Actors Replacing Old [16 Feb]	K 11
Beijing WANBAO on War Films With Love Themes [8 Feb]	K 12

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian Marks Zheng Chenggong's Taiwan Recovery	O 1
Xiang Nan Addresses Fujian Party Meeting	O 1
[FUJIAN RIBAO 12 Feb]	
Shanghai Plans Increase in Industrial Production	O 2
Briefs: Fujian Sideline Production	O 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Session	Q 1
Standing Committee Proposals	Q 1
Session Opens 22 Feb	Q 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Marks Soviet Red Army Founding	S 1
Heilongjiang People's Congress Agenda Set	S 1
Heilongjiang Vice Governor Relieved of Post	S 2
Yang Yichen Attends Heilongjiang CPPCC Session	S 2
Heilongjiang's Yang Yichen Advises on CYL Work	S 3
Jilin Ceremony Honors Soviet Red Army 'Martyrs'	S 3
Jilin Issues Circular on Stopping Economic Crime	S 3
Jilin's Qiang Xiaochu Criticizes Party Style	S 4
Jilin Leader Discusses Enterprise Readjustment	S 5
Li Desheng Addresses Liaoning PLA Rally	S 5

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN'S 'NEW FEDERALISM'

HK230347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404] and Mei Zheng [2734 2398]: "Reagan's 'New Federalism'"]

[Text] In the State of the Union message presented to Congress on 26 January this year, President Reagan put forth a plan for a "new federalism," in which he proposed that most of the welfare programs now undertaken by the Federal Government be shifted to state and local governments. This proposal has already aroused strong reactions in the United States: Some people support the plan, others have doubts and the rest oppose it. Reagan told Congress that this reform was a "bold stroke" which could redress inefficiency, squandering and irregularities in the implementation of these programs and eliminate the "lack of coordination" among the Federal Government, state governments and local governments in division of work, thus "revitalizing the U.S. federal system." Reagan himself, and his important officials, even plan to go around the country canvassing for support for the reform.

Reagan's "new federalism" is an enormous plan, but basically an elementary one which he hopes to realize in 10 years starting from 1984. The plan consists mainly of two parts. The first part contains the so-called equally exchanged programs; in other words, from fiscal 1984 on, the Federal Government will wholly take up Medicaid for poor families, which is at present jointly undertaken by federal and local authorities. In return, each state will be in charge of food stamps and the subsidies to poor families with many children. The second part contains 43 programs which are to be "handed over" to state and local governments, including public communications, regional development, vocational education, public health and welfare facilities and so on. Funds for these programs which are at present wholly or partly undertaken by the Federal Government amount to \$30 billion annually. From 1984 on, all these programs will be handed over step by step to state and local governments. In order to facilitate this transfer, the Reagan administration plans to establish a "grassroots trust fund," which is to be accumulated by the Federal Government by appropriating \$28 billion a year from the revenue earned from the oil "windfall profits" tax and excise tax on alcohol, tobacco and so on to subsidize every state. But this trust fund will be cut year by year from 1988 on, and completely terminated in 1991. Then, the local governments will take over the levy of the above-mentioned excise tax, the setting of tax rates and the implementation of more than 40 social welfare programs.

Reagan's reform plan is closely linked to the consistent opinion of the American conservatives, as well as to the economic problems which the United States is currently facing. The U.S. Federal Government today is an overstaffed organization with enormous financial expenditures. Such a situation has developed step by step in the last few decades. Back in the Great Depression of the 1930's, in order to overcome the economic crisis at that time, President Roosevelt adopted the theory of the Keynesian school, strengthened the government's intervention in the economy and took measures to expand employment and increase social welfare to stimulate economic development. Thus, the size and the power of the Federal Government was expanded accordingly. Such a policy was further enhanced later, and was continued until the 1980's. After assuming office, President Reagan began to enforce the theory of the supply-side school. He strongly insisted on cutting taxes and government expenditures and emphasized the importance of free competition and granting greater responsibility and power to the states. This time, his proposal to entrust local governments with scores of social welfare programs is obviously one concrete step to materialize the theory of the conservatives. Nevertheless, he has more profound reasons in view of the economic situation as he formally puts forth this reform.

At present, the domestic economic problem is the most prominent one facing the Reagan administration. Last year, the Reagan administration scored limited success in enforcing its propagandized "economic recovery scheme," and the American economy slipped into another recession: Production continued to decrease, unemployment continued to increase, interest rates remained very high and, in particular, the financial deficit was close to \$100 billion, the highest in American history. Naturally, all these will turn out to be the focal points of this year's Congressional debate. Since he could not bring forth any convincing solution in his State of the Union message, Reagan needed to fabricate some new tricks to carry forward his set economic policy and to extricate himself from a passive position. As reported by an American newspaper, in talking about "new federalism," a high-ranking White House official said: "If we just take a new series of budget-cutting schemes to Capital Hill, it would seem in others' eyes as though we cannot come up with any more new tricks." Putting it bluntly, a senator of the opposition party said the President's method is "a relatively significant tactic to divert people's attention from the highest unemployment and interest rates since the Depression."

As for the "new federalism" scheme itself, much doubt has already been expressed inside the United States. One view holds that, in putting forth this scheme, the government, under the pretext of transferring power to lower levels so as to "shift the responsibility of allocation and employment of welfare funds closer to grassroot levels" and to "make it more capable to meet the real demands," actually washes its hands of the whole business and thus shirks its duty in terms of the cutting of welfare programs onto local governments. When the President raised the slogan of "expanding states rights" during the election campaign, his rivals pointed out then that in history, such a slogan had been a "code word" for discriminating against black Americans and other minority groups. Beginning from the day it took over, the Reagan administration, has cut social welfare expenditures which amounts to several hundred billion in the budgets for two successive fiscal years. Today, when proposing the transfer of a great series of social welfare programs to local governments, what it wants to do is nothing but to further cut the Federal Government's expenditures for these programs in the future and "pass the buck which it does not want to bear to the states." However, what will happen after the states take up these social welfare programs?

Some American newspapers and periodicals reckon that once the Federal Government washes its hands of the whole business, each state will go its own way, or even arbitrarily end and stop some social welfare programs. A weekly pointed out that there was a very great deviation among the states in the degree of willingness and the capacity to help the poor; their methods and standards of subsidization also vary. Some rich states do not want to increase subsidies, while some poorer states are incapable of increasing subsidies. So the ultimate losers will be the poor. In a recently published editorial, the NEW REPUBLIC revealed that Reagan's reform in the federal system will "begin with bringing new vexations for the poor." With the implementation of this "new federalism," various new contradictions and conflicts will emerge inside the United States.

USSR 'AUTHORITATIVENESS' ON CUBA, ANGOLA SCORNE

HK191439 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by He Li [0149 4539]: "What An 'Authority!'"]

[Text] The relations between Cuba and Angola have become a hot topic in some Western papers recently. It has been noticed that there is a trend of coolness in the relations between these two countries, and word has spread that Angolan residents have had a brush with Cuban army men.

This report may not be groundless. Yet TASS has flown into a rage. It has given the Western correspondents a scolding and affirmed that the relations between Cuba and Angola are "developing smoothly." At the same time, it has bragged unblushingly that this is an "authoritative reply."

How strange! According to common knowledge, how could Moscow, and not Havana and Luanda, be authorized to make such an "authoritative reply" on the relations between Cuba and Angola? However, it so happens that TASS has fought its way in with a broad ax in hand, shouting: "This is an authoritative reply." People would certainly like to ask: Where does your "authoritativeness" come from? Was TASS authorized by Cuba and Angola to be their spokesman? TASS did not mention this.

If we say that Cuba is a member of the "big family," and so the "patriarch" can make an "authoritative reply" for it, it might make some sense. But Angola is not a member of the "big family." How could TASS also make an "authoritative reply" for it?

Nevertheless, it is not really groundless for TASS to proclaim itself an "authority," because in expanding its influence in Africa and in interfering in the internal affairs of the African countries and stirring up disputes among them, the USSR really deserves to be called an "authority." Therefore, being a mouthpiece of the USSR, TASS can certainly make the "authoritative reply" and need not feel ashamed.

RENMIN RIBAO ON NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

HK191326 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Chen Ling [7115 3249]: "The New Ambassador's Problem"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has recently changed its ambassador to Japan: Polyanskiy has been replaced by Pavlov.

Although Polyanskiy was once a member of the CPSU Politburo, at the 26th CPSU Congress held last year, he was expelled from the Central Committee. Pavlov worked as a secretary of the Moscow Municipal CPSU Committee for several years and is now a member of the Central Committee. Therefore, some people in Japan have thought that the change of the Soviet Ambassador to Japan demonstrates that the "Soviet Union attaches fairly great importance to Japan." However, how will the Soviet Union "attach importance" to Japan in the future?

In recent years, when Polyanskiy was the Soviet ambassador to Japan, he was not successful, even though he did not make mistakes. During his tenure of office, Soviet-Japanese political and economic relations failed to develop and encountered a number of obstacles. "Short-circuits" have occurred from time to time because the Soviet Union has persisted in adopting an unreasonable attitude toward the Japanese northern territories, whereas Japan resolutely defends its territorial integrity. Polyanskiy was very often unable to advance any further arguments to justify himself when he was questioned by the Japanese media.

Now Moscow has decided to send a new ambassador to Tokyo. Some people have said that the new ambassador is "a big shot who has direct connections with the party Central Committee." However, even if Pavlov is a high-ranking officer or a big shot, he will not be able to solve the problems that Polyanskiy could not settle as long as the Soviet Union refuses to abandon its hegemonist policy toward the Japanese northern territories.

U.S. 'PRAISE' OF CHON TU-HWAN CONDEMNED

HK190951 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Xiu Qing [0208 1987]: "'Unique News'"]

[Text] To lavish praise on Chon Tu-hwan's so-called proposal on reunification, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Richard Walker said that he had "come a long way" in abandoning high-handed policy. This was supposed to be his "unique news."

People will never forget that Chon Tu-hwan rose to power by brutally suppressing the democratic movement in South Korea. After ascending to the "throne" of president, he now and then proclaimed the "lifting of martial law," "restoring of democratic order," enacted decrees of "amnesty," granted "special amnesty" and so forth. By playing these tricks, he tried to hoodwink the people and improve his image in the world. Actually, he has not laid down his butcher's knife. Some sources exposed that some 100,000 people from all walks of life and young students in South Korea have been sentenced to imprisonment during the past year. Even recently, the South Korean authorities imprisoned 25 patriotic youths. Kim Dae-jung, a well-known democratic personage, is now still in prison. All this has shown that with regard to the abandonment of high-handed policy, Chon Tu-hwan has not "come a long way." Instead, he is playing a nasty trick.

Richard Walker, who is working in Seoul, knows Chon Tu-hwan perfectly well. Under the present conditions whereby U.S. troops are still stationed in South Korea, there is no democracy at all in the country. It is impossible to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea. It is better for Mr Richard Walker not to issue such "unique news", which people do not believe any more, and not to lavish praise on Chon Tu-hwan's "proposal on reunification." It is better for him to think more about what the United States is doing now.

PRC, JAPAN SIGN COAL MINING AGREEMENT 18 FEB

OW200558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- An agreement was signed today between China and Japan for the cooperative exploitation and development of the Liuzhuang mining area. The Liuzhuang mining area is part of the Huainan coalfields in Anhui. According to the agreement, Japan's organ for the consolidated development of new energy resources will provide the Liuzhuang mining area with digital seismological surveying equipment and send specialists in the fields of geology and geophysical survey to take part in the development of the coal resources. China will shoulder the responsibility for prospecting and drilling the mine. Through seismological surveys, drilling, topographic surveys, shaft surveys, tests and hydrographic investigation, a geological report for designing shafts will be submitted.

A person in charge of the project said: Help in prospecting the Liuzhuang mining area is a free project offered by the Japanese side to further develop Sino-Japanese friendship. It was decided not long ago only through consultations by both sides.

Xu Nan, general manager of China's General Corporation for the Exploitation of Coal Resources, and Rokko Fujinuma, council member of the new Japanese organ for the consolidated development of new energy resources, signed the agreement. Also attending today's ceremony was Kong Xun, vice minister of coal industry.

CORRECTION TO DPRK REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL ITEM

The missing sourceline for the item headlined "RENMIN RIBAO Lauds DPRK Reunification Proposal," published in the 17 February DAILY REPORT, page D 1, is as follows: HK171036 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 82 p 6.

FURTHER ON SIHANOUK, KHIEU SAMPHAN IN BEIJING

Message to Son Sann

OW222046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today sent a message to Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, inviting him to a new summit conference in Beijing for a Kampuchean tripartite coalition against Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

The message says: "Khieu Samphan, head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, and I have the honor to cordially invite Your Respected Excellency and a delegation of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front to a new summit meeting in Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China, to jointly discuss the question of coordinating our efforts to realize the Kampuchean tripartite coalition against Vietnamese aggression and to realize the speedy liberation of our fatherland."

Samdech Sihanouk today handed the transcript of this message to XINHUA. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 1844 GMT on 22 February, reporting on the invitation to Son Sann, adds the following: Sihanouk issued the invitation jointly with Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, for a discussion among the three on the establishment of a Kampuchean tripartite coalition to resist Vietnam and liberate Kampuchea.]

Sihanouk-Son Sann Talks

OW231213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan made to the press here today an explanation on their three-point agreement reached on February 21 after concluding their second-round talks this noon. The explanation was made by Khieu Samphan in French and translated into English by Norodom Sihanouk.

Khieu Samphan said "Samdech made clear to you our three-point agreement after concluding our talks on February 21." "Samdech told you about our common rules for realizing the tripartite coalition. The rules are not complicated. Samdech and I hold that we should observe the principle of tripartism; any side should not dominate over other sides; all important decisions should be taken by consensus."

"As for the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea, we hold that it is for the legal status of a coalition government [as received], and it doesn't mean to annex any other side to the organs of Democratic Kampuchea or to make it subordinate to these organs."

"We must attach importance to the maintenance of the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a U.N. member state.... Democratic Kampuchea is subjected to Vietnamese aggression, which violates the U.N. principles."

Asked about whether the coalition government will be formed, Khieu Samphan said: "We think that if all Kampuchean factions have the good will, we will certainly succeed in forming the coalition. We three parties have differences, but we have a common ground. We all want to get the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea and liberate our fatherland as soon as possible. On such a common ground we can unite. And after forming the coalition, each party will maintain its own personality and viewpoint on different problems."

In reply to the question "what is the main difference among you?" He said: "I apologise; for the time being, I do not want to speak of what separates us. We are searching for all ways and means that unite us. We must put aside other things than those that unite us in order to defeat the Vietnamese. After the war, it is up to our people to decide through elections."

Sihanouk told reports that so far he has received no reply from Son Sann to his invitation to attend the tripartite meeting in Beijing. Khieu Samphan said that his stay in Beijing will depend on whether or not Son Sann will come to the tripartite meeting. Both expressed the desire to meet Son Sann here as soon as possible.

Today's talks were held at Sihanouk's residence. Before Khieu Samphan came to his residence, Sihanouk gave an interview with the reporters. He reiterated that he had proposed the dissolution of all armed forces after the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, but now he has given up this proposition.

After the second-round talks, Sihanouk and his wife gave a luncheon in honor of Khieu Samphan and all members of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Huang Hua-Khieu Samphan Talks

OW221517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and foreign minister, this morning called upon and had a friendly conversation with Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, at the state guesthouse.

SRV OFFER ON KAMPUCHEAN WITHDRAWAL ASSAILED

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK200908 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 82 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Futile Tricks"]

[Text] The so-called Indochina foreign ministers conference staged by the Vietnamese authorities came to an end on 17 February. The conference dished out a communique expressing Vietnam's desire to establish "contacts" with Thailand and to consider, based on "the results of these contacts," "partial withdrawal" from Kampuchea. This new conspiracy is but an old trick played by the Vietnamese authorities for the legalization of aggression in Kampuchea.

Recently, while launching an offensive against Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese armed forces, the Vietnamese authorities created disturbances time and again on the borders of Kampuchea and Thailand. Their aircraft intruded into Thai airspace and a large number of shells were fired at Thai territory, killing and injuring many Thai villagers. Their vicious acts against Thailand created tension and trouble. On the other hand, and at the same time, the Vietnamese authorities dished out the proposal of so-called partial withdrawal for the purpose of inducing Thailand to establish "contacts" by means of the carrot and the stick. The so-called partial withdrawal proposed by the Vietnamese authorities is, in fact, nothing new. However, the Vietnamese authorities deliberately turn simple things into mysteries and talk nonsense. These piles of rubbish reveal to us that the so-called partial withdrawal is nothing but a swindle.

In its communique, the Vietnamese authorities said that its aggression in Kampuchea was only to counter the "threats" of China, and only when these "threats" are eliminated can Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea. It stressed that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea would not endanger the security of Thailand. However, it said on the other hand that the so-called three Indochina states are preparing for a discussion on the issue of "stabilizing the situation on the Kampuchea-Thailand border" and will, based on the "result" of these "contacts," "partially withdraw" from Kampuchea.

Isn't this contradictory? Since it said that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea will not endanger the security of Thailand, why should they discuss the issue of "stabilizing the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border?"

Since it said that only when the "threat of China" is eliminated can the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea withdraw, how can the Vietnamese authorities, based on the results of "contacts" with Thailand on the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border, withdraw "part of" the troops, disregarding "the threat posed by China?" Such incoherent, self-contradictory statements fully show that the so-called threat of China, stabilizing the Kampuchean-Thai border situation and partial withdrawal were all lies. Its genuine intention is to induce Thailand to open a "dialogue."

The Vietnamese authorities consider the current situation favorable to them and thought that so long as Thailand agreed to establish "contact" and open a "dialogue" with them, they would be able to gain access to open "dialogues" and hold "regional conferences" with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and annul the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. However, its vicious notions were smashed by Thailand before they made any headway. The foreign minister of Thailand, Sitthi, sternly pointed out that the key to safeguarding peace and stability lies in Vietnam fulfilling the UN resolution and withdrawing all Vietnamese troops unconditionally. Although the Vietnamese authorities use both hard and soft tactics, this is all they can do.

Radio Commentator's Views

OW211205 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Station commentator Li Guang's commentary: "A Vicious Circle"]

[Text] The so-called fifth conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh administration in Vientiane came to a close on 17 February. The communique issued by the conference contains nothing new and significant, except shopworn allegations on the fabricated Chinese threat and partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

As everyone knows, at the so-called second conference of Indochinese foreign ministers held in July 1980, the Vietnamese administration advanced the proposal for establishing a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border in an attempt to oppose the international community's strong demand for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. But the ASEAN nations and world public opinion have already exposed the Vietnamese administration's trick.

At the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Manila in June 1981, the international conference on Kampuchea convened by the United Nations in July 1981 and the two previous UN General Assembly sessions, delegates from the ASEAN countries and many other states repeatedly pointed out that the Vietnamese administration's so-called proposal was merely aimed at luring the ASEAN countries and the international community into recognizing the occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops as a fait accompli, thus legalizing this military occupation and the Heng Samrin puppet administration set up by Vietnam with bayonets.

Faced with this situation, the Vietnamese administration has had to constantly change its maneuvers to avoid being vehemently condemned and increasingly isolated in the international arena. Last year, it advanced the so-called proposal for a regional conference. Now, it is claiming that the three Indochinese countries are ready to consider and support any proposal from any side which can help stabilize the Kampuchean-Thai border situation and to discuss with Thailand all issues of mutual concern. As for the question of partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, it must be the result of a contact with Thailand.

The Vietnamese administration thinks that it can deceive public opinion by playing on words, but that is only a dream. A clear-sighted person can easily see through the Vietnamese administration's vicious circle. The so-called ready contact with Thailand

mentioned by Vietnam may be a direct or indirect bilateral contact between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand and Thailand on the other. This is nothing but another form of the bilateral or regional conference previously publicized by Vietnam. The Vietnamese administration's real objectives consist of opposing the UN General Assembly's sensible resolution on the Kampuchean issue, permanently maintaining its aggressor troops in Kampuchea and finally annexing that country, thus realizing its dream of patching up the Indochinese federation and advancing to achieve hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

However, the Vietnamese administration's latest proposal was definitively repudiated by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who sternly pointed out: The offer for a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea contravenes a UN resolution calling for the total, unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. Vietnam should take up the question with the UN ad hoc committee on Kampuchea if it is genuinely interested in solving the Kampuchean problem.

This statement has exposed the hypocritical nature of Vietnam's proposal. It must be pointed out that Vietnam is used to saying one thing and doing another. That is a familiar maneuver of the Vietnamese administration.

Whereas the Vientiane conference's communique makes a fuss that the Vietnamese troops' presence in Kampuchea does not constitute a threat to Thailand's security at all and that Vietnam is ready to discuss with Thailand all problems of mutual concern, the Vietnamese armed forces are intensifying their military buildup along the Kampuchean-Thai border and are conducting mopping-up operations against the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces in Kampuchea. In addition, the Vietnamese armed forces have repeatedly committed provocative acts at the Kampuchean-Thai border, unceasingly violating Thai territory and firing shells and weapons to kill civilians in Thai border areas, thus causing heavy losses in terms of human life and property to the Thai people and seriously threatening Thailand's security. The Vietnamese administration's acts have once again revealed that its policy of smiling is merely aimed at covering up its vile expansionist and aggressor face and at achieving regional hegemonism.

In reality, as long as the Vietnamese administration maintains its aggressor troops in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean-Thai border will remain insecure, peace and security in Southeast Asia will be constantly threatened and stability and prosperity in this region will be continually undermined. Many more countries and people recognize this disastrous situation. The Vietnamese administration's trick of partial troop withdrawal has clearly revealed its stubborn stand, its disregard of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and its opposition to the international community.

Self-destruction is the fruit of unjust actions. In the future, whatever maneuvers or moves it may resort to, the Vietnamese administration will be unable to avoid the shameful fate of a rat chased and smitten by a crowd in the street.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT MEETS BEIJING DELEGATION

OW230347 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Dacca, February 22 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar this evening received the visiting Beijing municipal delegation led by Zhao Pengfei, first deputy mayor of Beijing Municipality.

President Sattar recalled the long-standing friendly relations between the two peoples and expressed the belief that the visit by the Beijing delegation would further strengthen the ties of friendship that bind the people of the two capitals.

The mayor of Dacca hosted a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation the same evening.

The Beijing municipal delegation arrived here yesterday from Sri Lanka via Bangkok for a 7-day visit.

AFP: PRC WILLING TO RESUME INDIAN BORDER TALKS

BK221427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1356 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Feb (AFP) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang today said that his country is ready to resume talks with India on the border issue "any time."

The two countries, which had held talks at the level of senior officials in Beijing in December, have agreed to continue discussions at a mutually convenient date, probably in May in India.

Mr Pu told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency that the Beijing round had been helpful and he had no doubt that further talks would also prove to be the same.

Mr Pu, who is heading the Chinese delegation to the South-South conference in progress here, said that his country would continue to adopt a "positive attitude" in the negotiations to resolve the border problem.

"We want to make progress," he told the agency.

The Chinese official said India had adopted a helpful and positive attitude. "The future of the negotiations, therefore, looks hopeful," he added.

About the present state of Sino-Indian relations, he said: "There has been a welcome improvement in the relations. The trend must continue."

Mr Pu expressed the hope that it would be possible for Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao to visit Beijing this year.

Side by side with talks on the border issue, he said, there were enormous possibilities to strengthen relations in other fields, including economic and cultural relations, he said.

PRC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH

OW191746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA) -- A three-member delegation led by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, left today for Pakistan and Bangladesh at the invitation of Agha Shahi, former foreign minister of Pakistan, [as received], and Mirza Gulam Hafiz, speaker of Bangladesh's national assembly and president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chu Tunan, Hou Tong and Xie Bangding, vice presidents of the friendship association; Mohammed Yunus, Pakistani ambassador to China; and Anwar Hashim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bangladesh Embassy in Beijing.

PRC-Pakistan Ties

OW220754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Islamabad, February 21 (XINHUA) -- President Mohammad Ziaul Haq this evening said, "The friendship between Pakistan and China is very important. We share weal and woe. We stand together in happy times or in hard times." He made the remarks in an interview with Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and his party in Rawalpindi.

The president said the Chinese people are very lucky because they have a succession of leadership represented by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Vice-Chairman Deng. He said, "We believe that through their hard work the Chinese people can certainly attain their goals in modernization." "Pakistan and China have many things in common. We have derived much strength and inspiration from China," he added.

Wang Bingnan told the president, "It is the consistent policy of the Chinese party and government to develop Sino-Pakistani friendship, especially at a time when Pakistan is playing a very important role in defending peace in Asia". He described Pakistan's foreign policy for peace as "wise and correct." "It has not only enjoyed the support and admiration of the Chinese people but also that of the world people," he noted.

Speaking at a dinner in honour of Wang Bingnan held here yesterday evening, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said, "China and Pakistan have consistently pursued the policy of promoting international peace in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, more especially in the promotion and consolidation of friendly relations with our neighboring countries." He pointed out that "a new and positive trend is beginning to emerge in the region in which we live and that sincere efforts are being made to bring to an end an era of conflict and confrontation." Mr. Shahi told the Chinese guests that he had "fruitful meetings with the Indian foreign minister and also an excellent exchange of views with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi" during his recent visit to New Delhi. He expressed his hope that the forthcoming talks with India at the secretarial level here would enable them to reach agreement on substantive provisions of a non-aggression pact.

Wang Bingnan and his party arrived here Friday for a ten-day visit.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

HK230629 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 22 February carried as the first item of its newscast a 2.5-minute filmed report on the opening of the 22d session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on 22 February.

The film opened with a long shot of a conference room in which the session was held, followed by a closeup of Vice Chairman Peng Zhen announcing the session open. Then, as the camera panned to show the deputies in the room, the announcer read the agenda of the session: "Agenda of the 22d session, 22 February to 5 March 1982: 1) deliberation on the draft law on PRC civil procedure; 2) Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the streamlining of organizations of the State Council; 3) Vice Premier Gu Mu's report on the second meeting of Chinese and Japanese Government officials; 4) Petroleum Industry Vice Minister Qin Wencai's report on the prospecting and development of offshore petroleum with foreign cooperation; 5) State Council's proposal on the lenient release of all former Kuomintang party, government, military and secret service personnel in custody below county level and regimental rank; 6) State Council's bill on the prohibition or restriction on the use of certain weapons deemed to have excessive power; 7) appointments and removals; and 8) others."

Then the camera cut to Gao Kelin, vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the NPC Standing Committee, and the announcer said: "Vice Chairman Gao Kelin is explaining matters related to the revising of the draft law on PRC civil procedure. As the session continues the deputies will deliberate on the draft." NPC vice chairmen attending the session were shown in the film in the following order: Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Shi Liang, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Yu Deheng, Liao Chengzhi, and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancaan.

LEADERS INSPECT INSTRUMENTS, METERS EXHIBIT

Zhao Ziyang 18 Feb Visit

OW222146 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] On the evening of 18 February, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premiers Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu and Huang Hua visited the Beijing exhibition sponsored by the First Ministry of Machine Building to display new products made by the instruments and meters industry for the purpose of enlarging the scope of its service. They praised what the machinery industry front had accomplished in enlarging the scope of service and encouraged the enterprises on this front to make continued efforts in order to contribute more to the four modernizations.

Premier Zhao Ziyang carefully inspected all sections of the exhibition. With deep concern for the quality, production costs and economic benefits of the new products, he pointed out that to open a market for our new products, we should rely on their fine quality. We should also lower their production costs and stress their actual economic benefits. He emphasized that these new products should be included in our production plan, and the tasks of making these products should be assigned to certain units. Our work should not end with the closing of the exhibition. It is necessary to put them into mass production according to actual needs. In particular, attention should be given to the question of how to maintain quality when the products are mass produced.

He added: In addition to its leading products, a factory must make other products which rank second and third in its production program. This enables the factory to work with greater flexibility.

The exhibition of the instruments and meters industry sponsored by the First Ministry of Machine Building concluded on 19 February.

Li Xiannian 16 Feb Visit

OW191019 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] According to the JIXIE ZHOUBAO [MACHINERY WEEKLY], Vice Chairman Li Xiannian encouraged the machinery industry to make still greater efforts to expand the areas of their services on 16 February when he visited the exhibition of new products made by the First Ministry of Machine Building to expand its service area.

Comrade Li Xiannian said, after viewing the many new products designed and manufactured in China, that, after all, it is our own efforts that we must believe in. He said: It seems the machinery industry has made some quite impressive achievements in these past few years. Machinery industry is the largest of China's industries. It is required to turn out products of a greater variety and a higher quality. It must continue to pay attention to meeting these two demands.

SECURITY OFFICIAL REPORTS LOWER CRIME RATE

OW230306 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Feb (XINHUA) -- During a telephone conference of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public security department directors held on the evening of 22 February, Vice Minister of Public Security Lu Jianguang said: In January this year, rather good results were achieved in the work to strengthen social order throughout the country. The number of criminal cases dropped significantly.

Lu Jianguang reported on the progress made in January in strengthening social order throughout the country. The number of criminal cases of all categories throughout the country in January dropped by 29 percent as compared with the previous month and the same month in 1981. The number of serious and very serious criminal cases in January dropped by 20.5 percent from the previous month and by 6.9 percent from January 1981. The number of criminal cases of all categories in 18 big cities in January was 25 percent lower than in the previous month and 36.8 percent lower than in January 1981, and the number of serious and very serious cases dropped by 19.5 percent from the previous month and 21.6 percent from January 1981.

Lu Jianguang said such good progress has been made in social order throughout the country mainly because all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions started early and made serious efforts to strengthen public security work and particularly because party committees at all levels paid attention to the work. Under the leadership of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments, the public security organs in all places have further stepped up their work.

He pointed out that this is a good beginning, but we must not relax our efforts. At present, elements endangering social order still exist in large numbers. Both the party and the people hope that the situation can be changed as quickly as possible. We must continue to strengthen leadership, mobilize all the public security personnel, heighten our revolutionary spirit, work in a down-to-earth manner and be sure to bring about a marked turn for the better in social order this year.

Lu Jianguang called on public security organs in all places to further strengthen basic work at the grassroots level, enhance the ability to discover and control crime, reduce the crime rate, continue to focus blows at criminals on the loose, pay special attention to key areas and fields, resolutely investigate and crack criminal cases in the economic field and actively promote comprehensive control of social order through launching "national decorum and courtesy month" activities.

Vice Minister Xi Guoguang transmitted a Ministry of Public Security circular on launching "decorum and courtesy month" activities at the telephone conference. He said that the activity is of great significance for improving social order, strengthening public security work and enhancing the quality of the public security force. He hoped that the public security organs at all levels would mobilize all the public security personnel to actively participate in the activity and produce solid results.

FOREIGN ENTERPRISE INCOME TAX RULES ISSUED

OW211248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China issued today the "detailed rules and regulations for the implementation of the foreign enterprise income tax law."

A spokesman of the ministry said that the detailed regulations were worked out after repeated investigation and study in the light of the actual conditions of foreign enterprises in China and the practical experience the implementation of the income tax law concerning joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment.

The detailed regulations say that those enterprises with an annual income less than one million yuan (RMB) fall into the category of "small-scaled production or business, or low-profit" enterprises, as mentioned in the foreign enterprise income tax law and their local surtax may be reduced or remitted upon decisions by the people's government of the province, municipality or autonomous region in which that enterprise is located. This reflects the lenient policy of the government on the tax burdens of medium-sized and small foreign enterprises, the spokesman said. It shows that the state not only pays attention to large projects but also encourages the development of medium-sized and small cooperative projects, he said. He said that compared with the practice in other countries with regard to taxes levied on small enterprises, China's regulations are more generous.

On the recovery of investment for enterprises to engage in joint exploitation of China's offshore petroleum resources, the regulations follow the common international practice and have made provisions of encouragement. It provides that for the fixed assets arising from the development period and after, the depreciation is calculated in an overall manner and the depreciation period must not be less than six years. The rational expense for exploration is allowed to be amortized from the income derived from the oil or gas in the commercial production period, and the amortization period must not be less than one year.

In view of the financial relations of foreign enterprises in China with their head offices, he said, the regulations make it clear on what can be listed as expenditures. They also specify the items that are not allowed to be listed as single payment expenditures or as expense or loss.

The regulations clarify the division between capital expenditure and expense expenditure and lay down the depreciation and amortization system, thus clarifying the computation of taxable income.

The principle for the depreciation of fixed assets, the spokesman said, is allowing acceleration of depreciation and quick recovery of investment.

On the income derived from China, the regulations make a detailed explanation and make supplementary provisions on the scope of tax reduction and remittance for income derived from the interests on the loans granted to China at preferential rates.

He said, in order to encourage foreign enterprises and other economic organizations to deposit money in China's national banks, the detailed regulations provide that the income from the interests on bank savings with interest rate lower than the international monetary market will be exempt from tax.

He said that the computation of taxable income follows the usual accounting principle and specifies the computation formula to the convenience of both the taxpayers and tax collectors.

The taxation procedures are simple and easy to follow. If a foreign enterprise is unable to pay tax in the prescribed tax year, it may file an application with tax authorities and the twelve month fiscal year of the enterprise may be followed. If an enterprise which runs less than a year in China, the income tax will be computed by the prescribed tax rate according to the actual income of the year. [sentence as received]

INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING HELD IN TIANJIN

OW201416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Tianjin, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Industrial and communications enterprises throughout China were urged today to continue concentrating on improving their economic results this year. Industrial enterprises must work hard to increase the output of consumer and other goods that cater to the market demand, said Yuan Baohua, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, at the national work conference of industry and communications which opened in Tianjin today.

He told leaders at ministerial and provincial levels attending the meeting that industrial growth must be achieved by improving the quality and increasing the variety of products, reducing cost of production and increasing the output of products that cater to market demand.

Yuan Baohua called attention to the fact that by the end of 1981, 1,800 million meters of blended polyester cloth remained in warehouses, 800 million meters more than at the beginning of the year, and that the amount of overstocked rolled steel reached 20.6 million tons.

He attributed this to the pursuit on the part of some leaders of what he called "inflated figures" of industrial growth, which does the country more harm than good.

He proposed that steps be taken to reduce the production of things already in excess of the market demand. Meanwhile, Yuan Baohua said, efforts must be made to "markedly" increase the output of products truly needed by society and improve their quality. These include durable goods, textiles, clothing, foodstuffs, small and medium-sized farm machines and implements, and household appliances.

It was also necessary, he said, to coordinate the efforts of different departments and administrative regions to solve key technical problems that affected the adoption of new technology and technological processes, the use of new materials and the development of new products that are specially selected to markedly increase the economic results of industrial production.

Speaking of competition between different administrative regions, Yuan Baohua called attention to the restriction imposed by some local authorities on sales in their localities of superior products produced elsewhere. This way of doing things, he said, encouraged production of inferior products. "Inter-regional economic blockade must be done away with," he said.

Again, he stressed the need to close down factories producing inferior, useless products at a high cost, or to renovate them for the production of other products.

Enterprises To Consolidate

OW230355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Tianjin, February 21 (XINHUA) -- China will start the all-round consolidation of about 1,000 enterprises in the first group, it was decided at the national industrial and communications conference now in session here.

The chosen enterprises, mostly under the governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and others under the ministries and national industrial bureaus, have important bearings on the fulfillment of the annual state industrial plan and the plan for state revenues, the conference noted.

All-round consolidation of these enterprises means strengthening and perfecting the system of economic responsibility and improving their operation and management, reorganizing their work units, strengthening their work discipline and strengthening their financial discipline.

In the course of the consolidation, the conference said, special efforts will be made to reorganize the leading bodies by putting an end to overstaffing and keeping on people who are too old, phenomena which exist in some leading organizations, and by promoting young and middle-aged cadres and technical personnel to leading posts.

The consolidation will help to tap the potential of these enterprises and help them to secure better economic results, thus contributing to the general improvement of the economic situation as a whole, the conference said.

Consolidation of enterprises, an important part of China's economic readjustment, will be completed by groups in two or three years, according to the report given by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the 1981 session of the National People's Congress. The work to be done in the first group of selected enterprises will provide experience for the consolidation of the other enterprises, the conference added.

Energy Production Viewed

OW201420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Tianjin, February 20 (XINHUA) -- China plans to turn out primary energy equivalent to 625.4 million tons of standard coal this year, about the same as last year, announced Minister Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission at the national industrial and communications conference which opened today in Tianjin. Exports of petroleum and coal will be slightly greater than 1981.

The conference stressed that attention must be paid to energy saving to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural growth. According to reference materials at the conference, China plans to raise its total value of industrial output by four to five percent this year over last.

Minister Yuan Baohua said China had to economize energy equivalent to 20 million tons of standard coal this year and so all 58 measures effective to energy saving must be put into use.

Energy production is a weak link in the present national economy, he added. Coal produced in some localities cannot be shipped out due to insufficient transport facilities. This has added contradictions between the production, supply and transport of energy source.

He proposed to raise the comprehensive economic returns by making proper arrangements for the production and economizing of energy and transport of coal so as to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan for industrial production.

Yuan Baohua also suggested to speed up the construction and technical transformation of railway lines and harbours for coal transport. He said that stress must be first put on the building and upgrading of lines to China's major coal producing center of Shanxi. At the same time technical transformation of the north-south Tianjin -- Pukou railway, Jiaoji railway in Shandong Province and the east-west Longhai railway, the No 8 wharf of Qinhuangdao Harbour and Wuhan Harbour must also be accelerated.

EDUCATION MINISTRY OUTLINES 1982 PLANS

OW221418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- The restructuring of China's secondary education -- reducing the number of senior high schools and increasing the number of vocational education facilities -- is a major task for this year, according to the Ministry of Education. Since only five percent of the country's six million senior high school graduates can enter college each year, leaving more than five million without professional skills, the ministry said that the country must stress the restructuring of secondary education.

The restructuring of secondary education will provide the country with a greater number of much needed technicians within a short time, according to the ministry. The work has achieved varying degrees of success over the past few years, but some areas have not carried it out in real earnest, the Ministry of Education said. The accomplishment of the task depends on concerted efforts of all walks of life, the ministry noted, and it has already sought the support for the restructuring from planning, finance, labor and personnel departments.

The ministry also said that efforts will be continued this year to popularize primary education and solve problems in rural areas. One problem, the ministry said, is that the new responsibility system has attracted a greater number of youngsters away from schools.

In minority areas, the ministry said it is providing more free tuition and building additional boarding schools.

On the higher education level, the ministry said its emphasis is on quality rather than quantity with more attention being paid to key universities and key specialities. For example, the ministry said, adjustments will be made to avoid duplication of natural science programs at many colleges and overspecialization in programs will be avoided. In the liberal arts, weaker departments such as law, finance, economics, management, literature and history will be strengthened, it said.

The training of postgraduate students and the expansion of scientific research in institutes of higher learning also will receive due attention in this year's work, according to the ministry.

The ministry also announced that the central institute of educational management will be reopened this year to train administrators for institutions of higher learning. Colleges will strengthen ideological education of students by reforming political classes, setting up ideology teaching and research sections and evaluating the appraisal of students' moral behavior, it said. In addition, the ministry said, a national department to compile and examine texts will be set up and new texts will be developed for vocational education. The ministry is planning a national meeting to select the best teaching materials.

China will continue to further develop educational relations with foreign countries through the exchange of students and scholars and scientific research cooperation, it said.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MEETING ENDS 17 FEB

OW200508 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The national meeting of chemical industrial department directors and bureau chiefs ended today in Beijing. It called for efforts to increase the chemical industry's 1982 growth rate by more than three percent, turn over at least five percent more profits to the state in 1982 as compared with 1981, and surpass the highest record in history.

In a summary report, Sun Jingwen, minister of the chemical industry, stressed the need to link speed with economic results and quality with quantity. He said the products must be of good quality and readily marketable. We must enthusiastically turn out products badly needed by the state. Effective measures must be adopted to guard against the practice of paying sole attention to production value and reporting untrue production speed. Various chemical industrial departments and enterprises must firmly implement the principle of combining regulation by planning with regulation by the market, resolutely foster an overall point of view, and unswervingly carry out state plans. We should not ignore state plans and the needs of the society, vigorously turn out more products that will reap big profits, turn out fewer products that will reap small profits and refuse to turn out anything that will not reap a profit. In sales and marketing, we must subordinate ourselves to state plans to transfer goods into or out of a particular area and strictly fulfill the contracts. We must not overemphasize the needs of one's own area and one's own unit without paying attention to the overall situation. All enterprises must regard the practice of raising economic results as their central task, improve management in a down-to-earth manner, strive to reduce production costs, foster the thinking of running enterprises with diligence and thrift, bring into full play the spirit of saving every possible penny, and achieve the goal of increasing production and income. It is necessary to tap production potential and continue to increase the production of chemical fertilizer, phosphate rock, pyrite, sulfuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, plastic material, synthetic rubber, pushcart tires, bicycle tires and all types of rubber shoes in support of agriculture, and light and textile industries. Efforts must be made to improve the quality of and increase the varieties of such products as tires, farm drugs, dyestuffs, and paint. We must build our plants into a base area to quicken our pace in the manufacture of various new products in order to meet the consumer industry needs, as well as those of rural and urban markets. The chemical industrial departments in various localities must actively develop chemical industrial products for economic use, particularly chemical industrial products for daily use and raw materials. Attention must be paid to the production of inorganic salts.

It short, it is necessary to increase the production and output value of chemical industrial products that serve agriculture, light and textile industries, as well as the market, by more than 75 percent.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES TO BE EXPANDED

OW221440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA) -- China over the 1982-1985 period will install new equipment to expand post and telecommunications services, first of all in the big cities and the economically developed areas and then in the less-developed and frontier areas, Minister Wen Minsheng of posts and telecommunications, told a national conference of bureau directors going on in Beijing.

Minister Wen said post and telecommunications is still a weak link in the country's developing national economy. Great efforts will be made this year to expand international telecommunications capacity in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Dalian where foreign and Hong Kong and Macao companies have offices and do business. About 1,000 new long-distance telephone circuits will go into service throughout the country especially in coastal cities and special economic zones and 170,000 new telephones will be installed mainly in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

In the past three years, the minister said, China installed 270,000 telephones and 5,000 long-distance telephone circuits in big and medium-sized cities. Automatic and semi-automatic long-distance telephone dialing has been introduced in 23 Chinese provincial capitals.

International telephone calls have increased 300 percent, telex services 500 percent and international cables 75 percent since the beginning of 1979. Semi-automatic circuits have been set up with the United States, Japan and Hong Kong and international express mail service has been expanded. Revenue from international telecommunications in 1981 rose 56 percent over 1980, Minister Wen said.

The minister urged post and telecommunications departments across the country to improve management and services. Advanced foreign technology and key equipment should be imported to streamline international telecommunications facilities in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other coastal cities as well as in the special economic zones, he said. Foreign technology and equipment will also be imported to upgrade the telephone systems of China's cities, he added.

NEW HARBOR BUILT FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

OW221530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Nanning, February 22 (XINHUA) -- A harbor with docking facilities and a typhoon shelter which can accommodate 1,000 fishing boats, has been completed on the coast of the Beibu Gulf in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It was especially constructed by the Chinese Government for the refugees from Indochina who are now living in the region. Their main occupation is fishing. A 800-meter-long and 50-meter-wide channel was dredged and 4,200-meter-long breakwater constructed. The typhoon shelter covers an area of 303,000 square meters. The Chinese Government allocated 5.25 million yuan for the project.

An additional 15 million yuan was allotted for docks, piers, cold storage warehouses, a shipyard, housing, hospitals and recreation centers for the refugees. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees supported the project with 9.8 million yuan (6.39 million U.S. dollars). The hospital and some houses have been completed.

Since construction started in 1980, officials of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees have inspected it on several occasions.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES SUPPORT FOR ADVANCED ELEMENTS

HK230545 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Have a Clear-Cut Stand in Supporting the Advanced"]

[Text] At present, advanced elements are increasingly emerging in various regions and on different fronts in our country. This shows that our country is flourishing and marching toward prosperity. It is also a heartening result in building socialist spiritual civilization and it is an excellent source of inspiration.

However, there now exists an abnormal phenomenon. Quite a few of the advanced people are unwilling to be praised, to be lauded in the press, or to accept honorary titles and rewards. In fact, they have their own difficulties and troubles which are hard to express. Some of them even say: "Oh, damn it! Why should I be rated as the advanced?"

Here is a passage cited from "Literary Selections of Shao Ming on Fate": "If a tree stands out from the forest, the wind will always destroy it; if a rock stands out from the shore, the tides will always smash it; and if a person stands out among men, gossips will assail him." No doubt, in the present age of socialism, this should not be true. Nevertheless, there is indeed a gust of cold wind which is "smashing outstanding trees" in some localities and departments.

Among the advanced people, some are dealt blows because they resist unhealthy tendencies, some are treated coldly because they are diligently devoted in invention and innovation, some are envied because they strive to make more contributions to the country, and some are mocked because they are happy to help others. In particular, those comrades who once lagged behind and made some mistakes, but later became advanced, are much more liable to be ridiculed and satirized. Even a youth like Du Yunyun who submitted to the authorities with absolute sincerity, an inheritance of 100,000 yuan to support the building of the four modernizations, was subject to sarcastic comments and ironical remarks.

This is an evil trend, against which the leaders at all levels must be highly vigilant. If those who engage in unhealthy practices, crooked ways and who hanker after flattery, and muddle-headed people prevail in one locality or unit, the people who persist in truth, dare to struggle, work assiduously and strive to make more contributions, are bound to be isolated, dealt blows and feel strongly constrained. This state of affairs is abnormal. If no change is made to such an abnormal state, no distinction is made between right and wrong or between fragrant and putrid smells, and if the advanced and the backward are turned upside down, how can we say that there has been a decisive change in the party's work style or in social morality? We must overcome the laxity and weakness of leadership in the ideological field, take a clear-cut stand in supporting the advanced with full enthusiasm, and educate and guide the people to learn from the advanced and emulate them. We must also seriously criticize the practices of isolating and dealing blows at the advanced elements.

Here, we ought to have a word with the advanced elements and those comrades who are resolved to qualify themselves for advanced status. When you are temporarily isolated and dealt blows, you should never be disheartened or subdued. You must realize that the party and the broad masses cherish and back you. Du Yunyun did get a few ironical letters with mocking words, but she also received thousands of letters praising and supporting her. Healthy tendencies and evil trends differ in thousands of ways! Not long ago, being aware that Du Yunyun had been criticized by a handful of people, the responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee issued some special instructions, stressing that powerful public opinion must be whipped up to praise and support the advanced elements. Now, such public opinion is getting stronger and stronger. Two years ago, a secondary school student in Beijing municipality slipped and fell into some water. When some PLA army men and workers saw the accident, they gallantly went to the spot to give a helping hand. Yet, they were ridiculed by some young men who said that they did so just to earn "merit" or in order to "join the party." These days, reports are often heard of deeds of people being rescued from water and fire, but satire and irony no longer greet such noble behavior. This is the result of ideological education and the power of public opinion. This also marks certain progress. Every comrade who strives to qualify himself for advanced status should dare to stand up against slander with the courage of marching forward. Once he goes right he must continue; he must believe that the advanced ideas and actions will, in the end, surely win people over to understanding and admiration. Being isolated and dealt blows are only temporary and will not last long.

Higher demands can be put on the advanced elements, but these cannot be too excessive. Nor should the advanced be required to be perfect in every way. Though they display their advanced ideas in one way or another, they do something which others cannot do for the time being. Yet they may have this or that shortcoming or weak point, like an ordinary person. They too have some personal problems which need to be correctly and properly healed. All these are normal. In publicizing the advanced people, truth and facts must be sought, no unprincipled praise should be lavished on them and no exaggeration should be deliberately permitted. Some comrades who engage in leadership and propaganda work always think that the examples they set or report should be described as being perfect and lofty to the utmost. They do not recognize that doing so will raise the doubts and even feelings of disgust in the masses, and that it does no good to the growth of the advanced elements.

Blossoms of myriad flowers greet spring. Let the practice of learning from and emulating the advanced grow into a general trend all over our motherland! And let the beautiful and colorful flowers of the advanced blossom fully in the gentle spring wind!

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON ADVERTISING WORK

HK230943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Run the Socialist Advertisement Service Successfully"]

[Text] The promulgation of the "provisional regulations governing advertisements" by the State Council is an important measure for establishing rules to be observed in the sphere of economic propaganda, improving the quality of advertisement service and promoting the healthy development of socialist advertisement work.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and under the guidance of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, the national economy has been revived and developed and goods circulation has been enlivened with each passing day. This has caused advertisement work to flourish. Advertising and publicity play an important role in linking production and marketing, guiding consumption, finding out the trend of production, scoring better results in enterprise management and serving the consumers better. Units which are wholly or partly engaged in advertisement work have achieved positive results in developing advertisement service. However, problems have cropped up in advertising and publicity due to the lack of unified leadership and management. For example, some enterprises make use of advertisement to practice fraud and cheat the consumers; others put up advertisements before their products have been tested technically; still others even advertise the technical achievements of other enterprises as their own. Some advertising agents vie with each other for business and undermine each other for the mere purpose of making profits. Some others are set up without authorization and fix prices arbitrarily. Advertisements of foreign firms unsuitable to the conditions of our country have been put up. In some cities, outdoor advertisements lack unified planning and are an eyesore. These phenomena should attract close attention.

Advertisements are a means for publicizing commodities and promoting sales and an important ground which will influence social morals and habits. Socialist advertisements should reflect the characteristics of the socialist economy, be suited to the state's economic policy, adhere to the rules of commercial ethics and be responsible to the consumers and should not be used to practice fraud and cheat the masses. The advertisements which practice fraud and exaggerate will harm the interests of the state and the people and eventually impair the reputation of the advertisers. The advertisers and the advertising agents must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, strive to develop the socialist production and circulation of commodities and prepare conditions for enlivening the urban and rural economies in light of the realities in cities and the publicity. In designing advertisements and even in rendering advertisement service, we should adhere to the socialist orientation and carry out our work by focusing our attention on scoring better economic results in the spheres of production, circulation, service and consumption.

The promulgation of the "provisional regulations governing advertisements" is a big event in our country's sphere of economic propaganda. We must strengthen planned management regarding advertisement service, realistically introduce our commodities and our work, continuously raise the artistic and technical level of advertising, uphold the dignity of the Chinese nation and create advertisements welcomed by the urban and rural residents. The party committees and governments at various levels should adopt measures to effect and strengthen leadership over advertisement service. Advertising and publicity are also a part of the content of enterprise management.

Various advertising enterprises should be included in the plan for enterprise reorganization and be inspected and reorganized in accordance with the provisional regulations governing advertisements. We believe that with the efforts of the advertising workers, our country's advertising service is bound to flourish and make new contributions toward developing the national economy and scoring better economic results.

RENMIN RIBAO ON YOUNG ACTORS REPLACING OLD

HK200330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Jiang Yuanming [5592 0337 2494]: "Thoughts on Interesting News From the Movie World"]

[Excerpts] "Rickshaw Boy" is again being made into a film. Young actors have been chosen to play the leading roles of Xiangzi Huniu, while Li Xiang and Ye Ziquan who played Xiangzi and Huniu in the 1950's have retreated to the "second line." They are both encouraging young people to do well. "Rickshaw Boy" is not yet out for general release, but judging solely from the choice and pairing of actors, we can tell that this film is well worth seeing.

I admire the spirit of willingness to play a supporting role exhibited by the old "Xiangzi" and "Huniu." Needless to say, their acting skills are good. However, their understanding is even better. This is called knowing one's own capabilities. Unfortunately, not all actors appreciate this point, especially some "actors" we encounter in our everyday lives who are stubbornly attracted to the idea of "the old playing the young." It is hardly surprising that the result is quite embarrassing!

Work has started on the filming of "Teahouse." As soon as Kang Shunzi walked onto the set, the director, Xie Tian, took one close look, realized that the screen was in fact different from the stage and had second thoughts: "The actress playing the part of young Kang Shunzi is too old! She must be replaced!" Hu Zongwen, the actress playing the role of Kang Shunzi, had reached 60. No matter how well she acted, she could not play the role of a teenage girl to other people's satisfaction. In a country as large and populous as China, it cannot be difficult to find one or two actors who look the part!

Xie Tian, the director, is worthy of praise. First, he was decisive. As soon as he realized that the actress was not suited to the part, he had no hesitation in changing actresses and did not consider for too long whether or not his doing so would cause that person to lose face or hurt her feelings. Second, he did not shun hard work and personally went to find the right actress.

A lot of real-life "directors" are endowed with this foresight and sagacity. However, some lack this boldness and discrimination of Xie Tian. For instance, when it comes to selecting one or two relatively younger people for admission into leading groups, they are worried silly about offending or prejudicially affecting others. They do not stop to consider the adverse effects that this has on their undertaking and their work. This being the case, how can there be any prospect of them directing more good films?

Naturally, we must be careful and discerning in our training and selection of successors. We must not rely on any specific individual, but on the collective and on the system. True "directors" should be party members from various levels. In addition, we should also implement the mass line and a sound cadre system. This is probably the lesson of our experience of these past years.

On the stage of China, are we today not in the process of acting out a grand real-life drama of our times that serves to link the past with the present, to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future, and to revitalize China? Can our "directors" and "actors" draw any lessons from the performance of "Rickshaw Boy" and "Teahouse?"

BEIJING WANBAO ON WAR FILMS WITH LOVE THEME

HK221230 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 82 p 3

["Literature and Art Jottings" by Ruo Feng [5387 2800]: "Battlefield? Field of Love?"]

[Text] Recently, several films with war as their subject have been produced by different film studios and directed by different directors. However, they all happen to include a love story. Even when "Tank 008" was performing a solo mission, love was inserted into the story. The leading character in "Young Friends" suffered setbacks in love before a battle. But on the battlefield, he gained the love of the sister of his former girlfriend. Love! Love! The battlefield was simply changed into a field of love!

Of course, we do not indiscriminately oppose writing about love in films with a military theme. The question lies in whether or not the plot about love is in conformity with the reality of war and whether or not it helps manifest the subject matter and portray the characters. The self-defensive counterattack against Vietnamese aggression which started on 17 February 1979 and ended on 16 March of the same year was a short and fierce war. Just imagine, how could there be time for love in an intense and fierce war that lasted only 1 month? How much of the love on the battlefield, shown in films reflecting this war, is really true?

These films have a military theme, yet in many places they run counter to common military knowledge. There is not much space inside a tank and not everyone can operate one. However, in the film entitled "Tank 008", for the sake of love, a nurse was inappropriately squeezed into the tank. Moreover, she acts as an ammunition loader. This has already become a laughing stock. Military trains heading for the front should have been military secrets, yet relatives and girlfriends were found seeing people off on the platforms. The description of the military life of our army in "Young Friends" was even worse. Everything was in noisy disorder. People traveled by military trains at will and soldiers trained their rifles on anything. Wounded soldiers disobeyed orders. Women soldiers laughed and played all the time. They even took off their clothes to bathe in a river where enemies soldiers often appeared unexpectedly. As a young woman soldier said in the film, "It is really amusing!" War became a trifling matter! All this has clearly proved that the playwrights and directors have an extremely poor knowledge of life. They have not experienced war and they do not study about war. Their works were not extracted from war but, rather, war was fabricated into their works.

Films should not be written or produced as one pleases. Films with a military theme should attach even more importance to facts and seriousness. A battlefield should not be treated as a trifling matter. Revolutionary wars in the history of our country have all embodied profound patriotism and revolutionary heroism. This requires that our playwrights and directors adopt a serious attitude toward this subject and produce good and inspiring films.

/

FUJIAN MARKS ZHENG CHENGGONG'S TAIWAN RECOVERY

OW221049 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Some 2,000 representatives of the masses of people from all walks of life in Fujian Province this morning held a meeting in Xiamen city to solemnly commemorate the 320th anniversary of the recovery of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong, a great patriot and outstanding national hero of our country. The ceremony was presided over by Zhang Gexin, deputy head of the commemoration ceremony committee and vice governor of Fujian.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Wu Hongxiang, head of the commemoration ceremony committee, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. He said: The magnificent feat of recovering the Chinese territory of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong 320 years ago fully manifests the lofty spirit of patriotism displayed by the Chinese army and people in uniting as one to wage a brave struggle against aggression and to safeguard the reunification of the motherland. We must inherit this patriotic tradition and carry it forward under the new historical stage.

He added: Fujian and Taiwan are separated by the sea. While striving for the return of Taiwan and the peaceful reunification of the motherland, we must earnestly implement the policies regarding Taiwan compatriots in mainland China and policies regarding those who have relatives in Taiwan; make better arrangements to facilitate the exchange of mail, trade, air and shipping services and visits by relatives; and do a concrete job in helping Taiwan compatriots make investments, take tours, visit relatives and settle down in our province, so that we will be able to build Fujian into a base for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Speeches were also delivered at the ceremony by (Fu Baosui), (Zhu Tianshun), (Fu Meiyu), (Xu Fuyi), (Fu Jialing) and other representatives of democratic parties, the provincial branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, literary and art circles from Nan'an County -- Zheng Chenggong's native place -- and Xiamen municipality. (Lin Xinhe), Taiwan compatriot from Shijing, a fishing port of Nan'an County, also spoke at the ceremony.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN PARTY MEETING

OW230051 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The enlarged meeting of the party committee of organizations directly under the provincial government came to a victorious close on 10 February after 3 days in session. The meeting called on party member cadres in organizations directly under the provincial government to respond to the call of the provincial party committee and set an example for the whole province. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor; and Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee; spoke at the meeting. Li Shengtang, secretary of the party committee of organizations directly under the provincial government, presided. Li Yuzhi, deputy director of the organization department of the provincial party directly under the provincial government, made the concluding report.

The meeting reviewed the work of the party in organizations directly under the provincial government over the past 2 years, particularly that of party organizations at various levels in strengthening the party's ideological and organizational building since the publication of the "guiding principles," exchanged experiences and drew up plans for the work ahead.

Based on the provincial party committee's opinions on the work of the party committee of organizations directly under the provincial government, Comrade Cheng Xu made a speech.

Comrade Cheng Xu said: Organizations directly under the provincial government should set an example for the whole province. How can this be done?

The key lies in starting to correct the party's style. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the organizations directly under the provincial government have made rather good progress in eliminating factionalism, implementing policies, improving their work style and so forth, and a number of good people and good deeds have emerged. However, the party style has not changed fundamentally. Particularly, problems in unity remain quite obvious. Some units fail to work energetically, are slack, perfunctory and negligent. We must straighten out and build up the organizations directly under the provincial government so that they will contribute greater efforts to the four modernizations.

Following discussions, the meeting decided that organizations directly under the provincial government should set an example for the whole province in five ways: 1) They should set an example in upholding the four fundamental principles and implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. 2) They should set an example in heightening their revolutionary spirit, correcting the party style and reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style. 3) They should set an example in streamlining administration, overcoming bureaucracy and striving to raise work efficiency. 4) They should set an example in studying political theories and improving their proficiency on their own jobs. 5) They should set an example in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" and building a spiritual civilization.

The meeting also suggested concrete measures for achieving these goals.

SHANGHAI PLANS INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW221801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Shanghai, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, plans a four percent increase in industrial production this year through efficient use of energy supplies, according to the municipal people's government.

The city's industrial output value came to 64,680 million yuan in 1981, 3.3 percent higher than the previous year. Energy consumption for every 100 million yuan of industrial output value was cut to 27,440 tons of standard coal from 28,370 tons in 1980.

In order to save energy this year, efforts will be made to strengthen control over energy consumption, step up technical revamping of existing enterprises and make rational use of energy, according to the government. The use of methane gas will be popularized in the suburbs.

This year, says the municipal planning department, Shanghai plans to use 360,000 less tons of coal, 20,000 less tons of coke, 35,000 less tons of fuel oil, 25,000 less tons of refined oil and 200 million less kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Last year, the city used 510,000 less tons of coal than in 1980, 80,000 less tons of fuel oil, 40,000 less tons of coke, 25,000 less tons of refined oil and 250 million less kilowatt-hours of electricity.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN SIDELINE PRODUCTION -- The supply and marketing cooperatives in Fujian Province procured agricultural sideline products with a total value of 500.1 million yuan from the masses in 1981, an increase of 1.3 percent over 1980. The total value of consumer goods sold to the masses in the province reached 2.55 billion yuan, an increase of 4.6 percent. The supply and marketing cooperatives earned more than U.S. \$1 million in exporting commodities during 1981. [Fujian Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0300 GMT 15 Feb 82 OW]

SICHUAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Standing Committee Proposals

HK200318 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The 14th meeting of the standing committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress ended yesterday afternoon. It discussed and approved the work report of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the draft regulations for land control of Sichuan Province to be submitted to the 4th session of the 5th provincial people's congress for examination and approval. It discussed and approved the draft agenda for the 4th session of the 5th provincial people's congress, the draft namelist concerning the presidium and the secretary general of the congress and also various name-lists related to the committee for the investigation of deputies' qualifications, the budget committee, the motions examination committee, the bills committee, and so forth. These several drafts will be submitted as proposals at the preparatory meeting of the 4th session of the 5th provincial people's congress for examination and approval. The meeting also approved matters concerning tax exemption.

Chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress Du Xinyuan and Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Gu Zhibiao, Wu Jinghua, Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo attended the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon. Vice Governor Qiao Zhimin, president of the provincial higher people's court Zhang Ziyang and deputy chief of the provincial people's procuratorate (Lu Chengdian), and the responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial people's government, were also present.

Session Opens 22 Feb

HK230257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress opened in Chengdu on 22 February. Executive Chairman Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and all members of the presidium, attended the opening. Provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Du Xinyuan presided and declared the session open.

Governor Lu Dadong delivered a government work report in two parts. In the first part he dealt with the achievements of 1981, which were: 1) The province overcame the worst floods for a century; 2) the national economy made steady progress amid readjustment; 3) the economic responsibility systems recorded new development; 4) a start was made in strengthening and improving ideological and political work.

In the second part he dealt with the work principles and chief tasks for 1982, as follows: "1) Persistently promote the national economy, centered on improving economic results; 2) build a high degree of spiritual civilization and ensure the socialist orientation of material civilization; 3) rectify the organs and improve work style."

Lu Dadong said: What are the work principles and main work tasks for Sichuan in 1982? They are: To mobilize the people of all nationalities to further implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; seriously implement the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the spirit of the 4th Session of the 5th NPC, unite as one, go all-out to promote the national economy and spiritual civilization, and strive for a sound economic development speed and a decisive turn for the better in social order, social mood and leadership style. Thus our socialist construction will be able to make still greater progress."

(Zhang Ti), director of the provincial planning committee, then made a report on the implementation of economic and social development plans in 1981 and the arrangements for the 1982 plans. (Zhang Zeping), director of the provincial finance department, reported on the 1981 and 1982 budgets.

HEILONGJIANG MARKS SOVIET RED ARMY FOUNDING

SK230825 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Tomorrow is the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army. This morning the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin Municipal People's Governments and Sino-Soviet friendship associations laid wreaths at the Soviet martyrs' cemetery, monument and memorial tower. The streamers on the wreaths read: Eternal glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who were sacrificed in the antifascist war.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Wang Jun, deputy governor of Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government; (Guo Changsheng), deputy mayor of the Harbin Municipal People's Government, and (Jin Zhijian) and (Ye Zaitong), responsible persons of the provincial and Harbin municipal Sino-Soviet friendship associations.

The Suifenhe and Heihe Municipal People's Governments and Sino-Soviet friendship associations also laid wreaths at local Soviet Red Army martyrs' cemeteries and monuments today.

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS AGENDA SET

Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held a preparatory meeting this afternoon at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided and spoke at the meeting.

The meeting elected the presidium and secretary general for the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, adopted the agenda and approved namelists of the credentials committee, motions examination committee and budget examination committee.

Following the preparatory meeting, the credentials committee held a meeting. (Wang Fei), chairman of the credentials committee, presided over the examination of delegates' credentials.

The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will officially open tomorrow in Harbin.

The presidium consists of 69 persons whose names are listed as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

(Ma Hengyu); (Wang Yu); Wang Yilun; Wang Huacheng; Wang Zhao; (Wang Lijiang); (Wang Hongtu); (Wang Qinghong); (Wang Haiyan); (Wang Fei); Wang Zhaozhi; (Deng Qiancheng); Shi Qing; (Cong Shen); (Xiang Yunfa); (Guan Monan); (Sun Maosong); (Sun Haoliang); Liu Huixian; Liu Qian; (Lu Liang); (Xu Zhenying); (Su Guangming); (Yu Hongda); Du Guoping; (Du Dianwu); Li Lian; (Li Zaigen), Korean; (Li Youlin); Li Jianbai; (Li Fengchun); (Li Jingrong); (Li Yingjun); (He Jinglun), Mongolian; (Ke Shuyun), female, Hoche; (Xiao Buyang); Yang Yichen; (Wu Lintao), female; Chen Yuanzhi; Chen Junsheng; Zhang Ruilin; (Zhang Yizeng); (Jin Qianyu), Korean; (Meng Chuansheng); (Meng Deshou), Oroqen; (Liu Yifang), female; Bai Qing; Zhao Yunpeng; Zhao Xingyun; Zhao Dezun; (Hao Wanchun); (He Wen); (Nan Jingyuan), Manchu; (Hong Jing), female; Ni Wei; (Xu Da), female; (Xu Jin); (Gao Zhongshan); Guo Shouchang; (Guo Song); Tang Liandi; (Cao Mei); (Chang Zhaozhong), Hui; (Gang Yushou); (Sheng Tianzhi), female; (Fu Shiyang); (Dong Dianfu); (Lai Youcai) and (Su Xianzhang).

The secretary general of the session is Liu Qian.

The agenda of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress is:

1. Comrade Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang Province, to deliver reports on the work of the provincial government, on the implementation of the 1981 national economic plans and on the plans for the 1982 national economy and social development in written form. To approve a resolution on the provincial people's government work report.

2. Comrade Xie Yunqing, deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province, to deliver a report on 1981 final accounts and the 1982 budget, to approve a resolution on the 1981 final accounts and the 1982 budget.
3. Comrade Ni Wei, vice chairman of the standing committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, to deliver a report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, to approve a resolution on the report.
4. Comrade Zhao Yunpeng, president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court, to deliver a report on the work of the provincial higher people's court. Comrade (Yu Jian), acting chief procurator of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate, to deliver a report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate, to approve resolutions on these two reports.
5. (Zhao Shusen), director of the provincial forest management bureau, to give an explanation of the provincial people's government proposal for launching an all-people voluntary afforestation campaign in response to the call of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. To approve a resolution on launching an all-people voluntary afforestation campaign in response to the call of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.
6. To carry out personnel changes and elections.
7. Other matters.

HEILONGJIANG VICE GOVERNOR RELIEVED OF POST

SK211008 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The 13th standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress heard an explanation from the general office of the provincial electoral committee on the terms of the present commune- and township-level people's congresses throughout the province. In accordance with the guidelines of the decision of the 20th Standing Committee Session of the NPC on the term of the present county-level people's congresses and since commune- and township-level elections and county-level elections in our province are held at the same time, the meeting decided that the term of the province's present commune- and township-level people's congresses began in 1981 and that elections of deputies to the next commune- and township-level people's congresses should be completed before the spring farming season of 1983.

The 13th standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress approved a decision on 20 February 1982 on relieving Lu Guang from the post of vice governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government. The decision reads: Proposed by Provincial Governor Chen Lei, the meeting decided to relieve Lu Guang from the post of vice governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government.

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG CPPCC SESSION

SK220240 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee ceremoniously opened this morning in Harbin. Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province, sat in the front row of the rostrum. Wang Yilun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session.

Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Wang Weizi, Tang Liandi, Sun Xiqi, Wang Zhaozhi, Guo Shouchang and Jin Langai, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, sat in the front row of the rostrum. Also sitting on the rostrum were standing committee members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

A total of 408 CPPCC members attended the session. Vice chairmen of prefectural, municipal and county CPPCC committees and responsible comrades of the united front work department attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ADVISES ON CYL WORK

SK210715 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The work conference of the Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee concluded in Harbin municipality today. The conference contended that the major task in 1982 should be conducting education on modern history among youths in an effort to enable them to have deep love for the party, the motherland and socialism. The CYL committee should guide youths to play the role of a vanguard and a new force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The provincial CCP committee attaches great importance to CYL work. Prior to the conference, the provincial CCP committee standing committee gave a special reception to the CYL cadres to hear their work briefings. At the same time, Comrades Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Chen Junsheng, Li Jianbai and Chen Jianfei, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, gave concrete instructions on current CYL work.

The conference approved the resolution on conducting education for ardently cherishing the party, the motherland and socialism among youths throughout the province and decided to convene the seventh provincial CYL congress at an opportune time this year.

JILIN CEREMONY HONORS SOVIET RED ARMY 'MARTYRS'

SK230450 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, to mourn the Soviet Red Army martyrs who were sacrificed in the antifascist war, the provincial people's government and the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association laid wreaths at the memorial for Soviet Red Army martyrs at the Changchun municipal people's square on the afternoon of 22 February.

Printed on the wreaths was the inscription: "Eternal glory to the Soviet Red Army martyrs who were sacrificed in the antifascist war."

JILIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STOPPING ECONOMIC CRIME

SK201032 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the discipline inspection commission under the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular urging discipline inspection departments at all levels to immediately go into action to resolutely deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field.

The circular states: To eliminate serious crimes committed by cadres and particularly by responsible cadres, crimes such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband goods, graft and embezzlement and stealing state property, efforts should be made to dispel misgivings and immediately go into action to vigorously and speedily deal with them. To this end, the circular puts forward the following demands:

1. It is first necessary to thoroughly investigate serious criminal cases committed by responsible cadres, particularly by cadres who are in higher posts, and the crimes by cliques, submit investigation results to the party committee or organization and deal with them as soon as possible.
2. In line with the actual situation, it is necessary to classify and list serious economic crimes which have not been handled for whatever reasons or which have not been thoroughly dealt with over the past 2 years, report them to the party committee or organization and consult with the committee or organization to deal with them immediately.
3. In cooperating with departments concerned, efforts should be made to ferret out more cases of these serious crimes, no matter who is involved, and to deal with them thoroughly and satisfactorily.

The circular urges the discipline inspection commissions under the prefectural and municipal CCP committees to immediately take action to assign full-time personnel to the inspection work so they can successfully advise and assist the party committee and fulfill their tasks by resolutely implementing party spirit.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU CRITICIZES PARTY STYLE

SK171012 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphasized the need to overcome the problem of the five excessives at an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee, which concluded recently. The provincial CCP committee determined to urge leading organs and responsible cadres at all levels in our province to take the lead to overcome the five excessives and ensure our work style will undergo great change and that our work efficiency will improve.

Comrades participating in the meeting said the five excessives are a disaster. The five excessives are: excessive meetings; publications and documents; briefings, statistical tables and reports; participation of leading cadres in meetings; and new organs. The participants said: The five excessives are very harmful. Should we fail to overcome this problem, our party style will not have a decisive improvement and the building of the two socialist civilizations will be impossible to accomplish.

The meeting pointed out: We should not believe that revolution and work can be done simply by holding meetings.

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: First of all, it is necessary to simplify meetings and set rigid rules for approving meetings. Nonessential meetings must be canceled. Short meetings are preferred to long meetings. Meetings which can be handled by professional departments should not be held in the name of party and government organs. It is not necessary to ask leading cadres to attend every meeting or to frequently ask them to hold receptions or make speeches. We should not mistake leading comrades' failure to attend a meeting or make a speech for lack of support or ignorance of the meeting.

We must change various malpractices. We should seek truths from facts and pay attention to and resolutely implement the guidelines of meetings which are important themselves with no regard to leading comrades' receptions and speeches. On the contrary, meetings which are themselves insignificant or unnecessary will not do us any good even if leading cadres attend such meetings and make long speeches every day. Therefore, we must seek practical results and not formality.

Second, it is necessary to reduce publications, documents, briefings and statistical tables and reports. All departments at the provincial level should conscientiously conduct an investigation. The excessive documents, briefings, statistical tables and reports are related to lax and weak leadership, and failure to grasp the work. From now on, documents must be reduced to avoid repetition and generalization. It is necessary to point out that it is wrong to consider documents insignificant simply because they are not approved by the provincial CCP committee. The significance of documents depends on their contents. Important documents issued by governments or related departments should be conscientiously implemented. However, nonessential documents should be strictly withheld. Documents should be as short as possible. Documents and briefings should emphasize quality and practical results. Once a document is issued, it must be implemented, and it should be able to solve problems. It will not do to just sign a document which needs to be implemented. It is imperative to express clear opinions -- approval or disapproval -- after reading a document.

The problem of excessive statistical tables and reports and the repetition of statistics should also be solved. From now on, statistics on our province's economy should be standardized in accordance with the statistics bureau, because policies and numbers worked out by many departments will cause mistakes.

Third, when leading cadres go to work at lower levels, it is forbidden to hold welcome and send-off receptions, have irrelevant personnel escort them or give banquets or gifts. When leading persons of the provincial CCP committee attend essential meetings or participate in voluntary labor such as planting trees and cleaning the environment, photographing and television are generally forbidden.

If reports are really necessary, scenes should be focused on the masses. Responsible cadres should not be crowned with official titles. Headlines and subheads should not use leaders' names.

Improving work style and carrying forward the party's fine traditions must be initiated by leading cadres. First of all, it is necessary to establish job responsibility systems at the provincial level. We should first stop under-the-table deals at higher levels. We must understand that if higher-ups like something, the people at lower levels will love it. Leaders at all levels should concentrate on studying, investigating and working out practical solutions to real problems.

JILIN LEADER DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENT

SK191154 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] In implementing the resolution adopted by the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government on reorganizing state enterprises throughout the province by stages and in groups in the coming 2 or 3 years, last night our station broadcast a recorded interview by our reporter with Comrade Dong Xin, vice governor of the province, on the status of this work.

Citing the urgency of improving enterprises, Comrade Dong Xin stated: This resolution on reorganizing state enterprises is different from the former one in which consolidation efforts focused on restoration work. This time, the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee contend that state industrial enterprises should be consolidated in an all-round manner and brought under control in a comprehensive way. The demands set by them this time are greater than in the past.

Judging from the province's actual situation, over the past few years the number of enterprises which have been greatly improved is small. The majority are still in the intermediate state. This means that a large number of enterprises have not been thoroughly consolidated. Therefore, reorganizing enterprises in an all-round manner is imperative.

Comrade Dong Xin stressed: In reorganizing enterprises, attention should be paid to upgrading economic results. The current speed in developing the national economy in our province and many economic and technical targets is still lagging behind advanced national standards and the best provincial level. This shows that we have a great deal of latent power to be tapped.

In his talk, Comrade Dong Xin also discussed ideological questions in reorganizing enterprises in an all-round manner. He stressed: 'We must earnestly study the documents issued by the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee and enhance or unify our understanding in line with the guidelines of the central authorities' documents so as to define our work direction, enhance our confidence in work and bring about practical results in improving enterprises.

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES LIAONING PLA RALLY

SK 210346 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] From 16 to 20 February the headquarters of the Shenyang PLA units sponsored a commendation rally of advanced units and individuals who emerged in the campaign of building spiritual civilization. The rally conferred a model title on units and individuals who emerged in building a socialist spiritual civilization, waging the campaign of "four have," "three stresses" and "two fearlessness," making contributions to building the PLA unit, scoring achievements in war preparedness and military training and in engaging in production. Attending the rally were Li Desheng, commander, and Liao Hansheng, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units. Both addressed the rally. In their speeches they urged the PLA units to vigorously grasp the work to build spiritual civilization and modernize army forces and to intensify political and ideological work. They stressed that PLA units should set examples in building socialist spiritual civilization and strive to be vanguards in learning from Lei Feng and other heroes and models and in creating a new social morale. They urged party members and cadres to resolutely eliminate evil trends and contribute to improving party work style.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

24 Feb 82

